US009138118B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Kim et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 9,138,118 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Sep. 22, 2015**

(54) **VACUUM CLEANER**

(71) Applicants: **Youngho Kim**, Seoul (KR); **Seogyong Kim**, Seoul (KR); **Jinwoo Lee**, Seoul (KR)

(72) Inventors: **Youngho Kim**, Seoul (KR); **Seogyong Kim**, Seoul (KR); **Jinwoo Lee**, Seoul (KR)

(73) Assignee: **LG ELECTRONICS INC.**, Seoul (KR)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 176 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/765,792**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 13, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0059799 A1 Mar. 6, 2014

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Aug. 31, 2012 (KR) 10-2012-0096177

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A47L 9/16 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC . ***A47L 9/16*** (2013.01); ***A47L 9/165*** (2013.01); ***A47L 9/1608*** (2013.01); ***A47L 9/1666*** (2013.01); ***A47L 9/1683*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC ..... 15/327.1, 327.2, 347, 350–353, 320, 15/322, 337, 339, 344, 348, 419, 327.6, 15/327.7; 55/337, 428, 429, 432, 459.4, 55/466, DIG. 3
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

7,207,083	B2 *	4/2007	Hayashi et al.	15/347
7,422,615	B2 *	9/2008	Kim	55/426
7,555,808	B2 *	7/2009	Oh et al.	15/327.2
2002/0088078	A1 *	7/2002	Oh et al.	15/327.1
2005/0000054	A1 *	1/2005	Ninomiya et al.	15/347
2006/0075727	A1 *	4/2006	Kim et al.	55/337
2006/0101610	A1	5/2006	Oh et al.	
2007/0143952	A1 *	6/2007	Hong et al.	15/327.7
2009/0144932	A1	6/2009	Yoo	15/347
2010/0299866	A1	12/2010	Conrad	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE	10 2005 014 542	A1	4/2006
EP	0 489 468		6/1992
EP	1 371 318		12/2003
EP	1 935 309	A2	6/2008
JP	2004-135994		5/2004
JP	4705052	B2	6/2011

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

European Search Report dated Nov. 20, 2013.

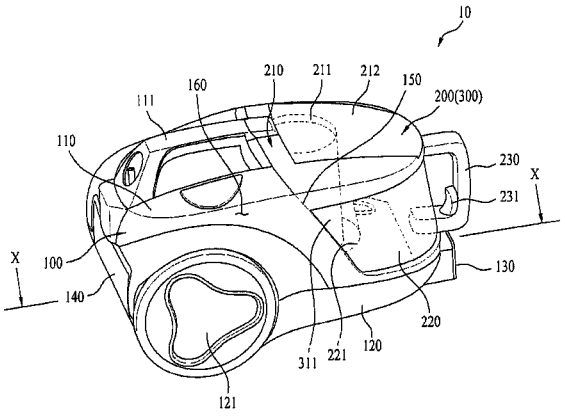
(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Dung Van Nguyen
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Ked & Associates LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A vacuum cleaner, and more particularly, a vacuum cleaner having a dust container that holds dust, and a dust separator that separates the dust are provided. The vacuum cleaner may include a main body having a suction flow passage and a fan mounting portion configured to receive a fan drive mounted thereto, a dust separator having a bottom in communication with the suction flow passage and the fan mounting portion, and a dust container having an upper side with a dust discharge portion in communication with the dust separator. The dust discharge portion may include a dust discharge flow passage formed to discharge the dust in a tangential direction of the dust separator.

27 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



(56) **References Cited**

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

KR	10-0623916	9/2006
KR	10-0667877	1/2007
KR	10-2010-0018778	2/2010
KR	10-2010-0018786	2/2010
KR	10-2010-0041650	4/2010
WO	WO 2008/070972	6/2008
WO	WO 2008/114968 A1	9/2008

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Korean Notice of Allowance issued in Application No. 10-2012-0096177 dated Apr. 28, 2014 (with English translation).
European Search Report issued in Application No. 13001855.9 dated Apr. 14, 2014.
Australian Office Action dated Jan. 10, 2014.

* cited by examiner

FIG. 1

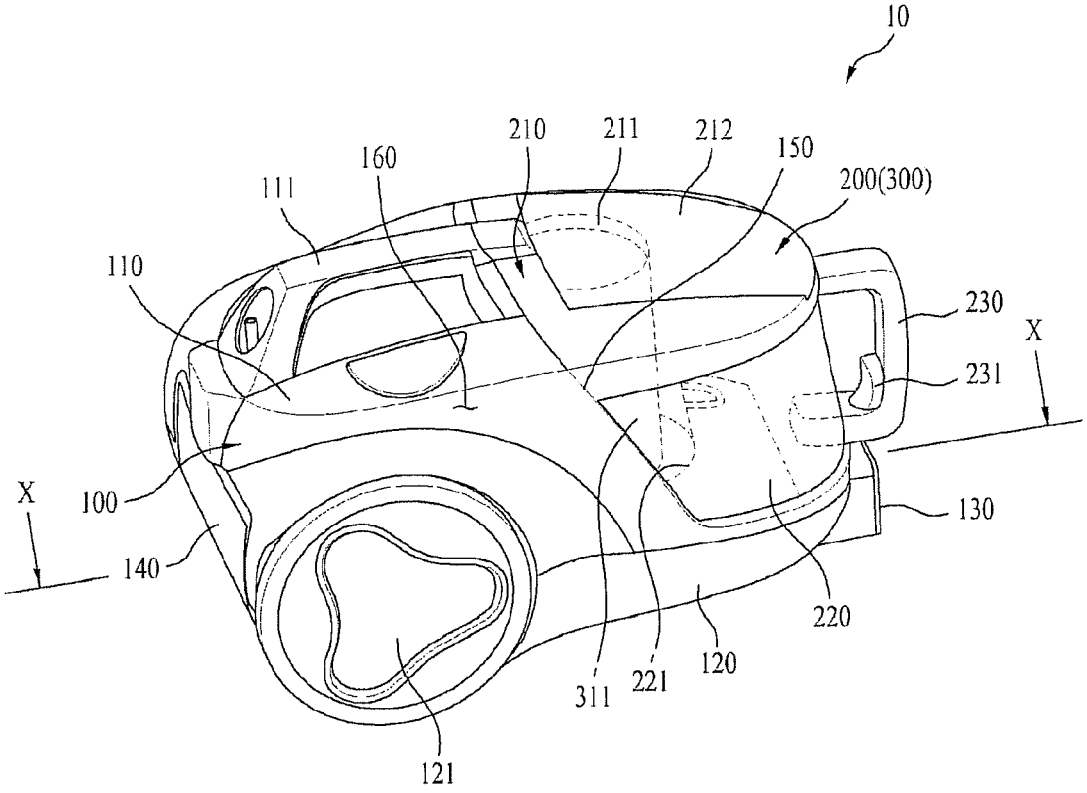

10
210
211
212
150
160
111
200(300)
110
230
X
231
X
100
130
140
220
120
311
221
121

FIG. 2

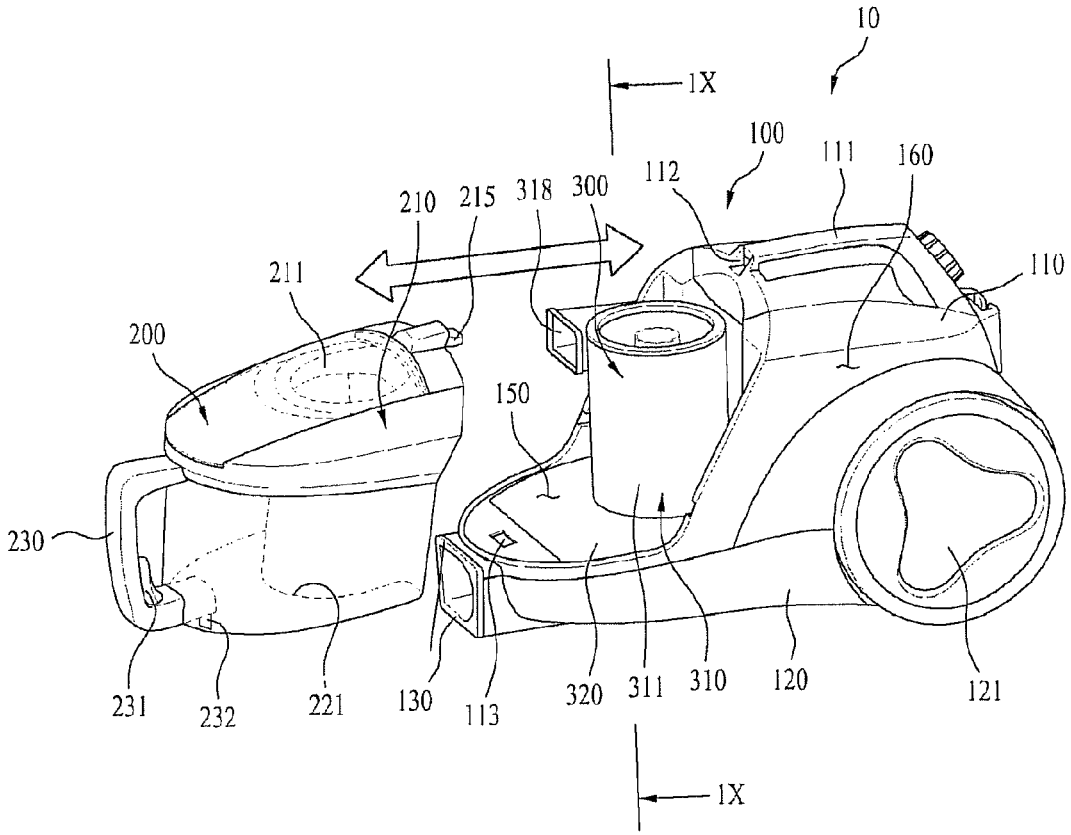

10
1X
100
111
160
112
210
215
318
300
211
110
200
150
230
231
232
221
130
113
320
311
310
120
121
1X

FIG. 3

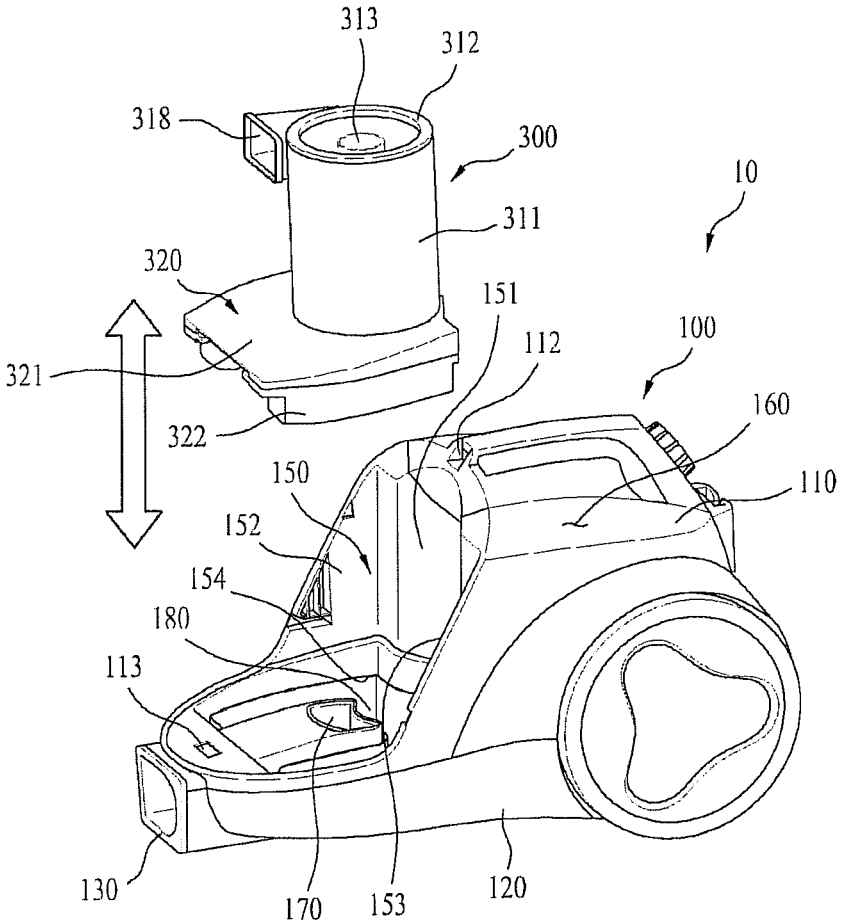

313
312
318
300
10
311
320
151
112
100
321
160
322
150
110
152
154
180
113
130
170
153
120

FIG. 4

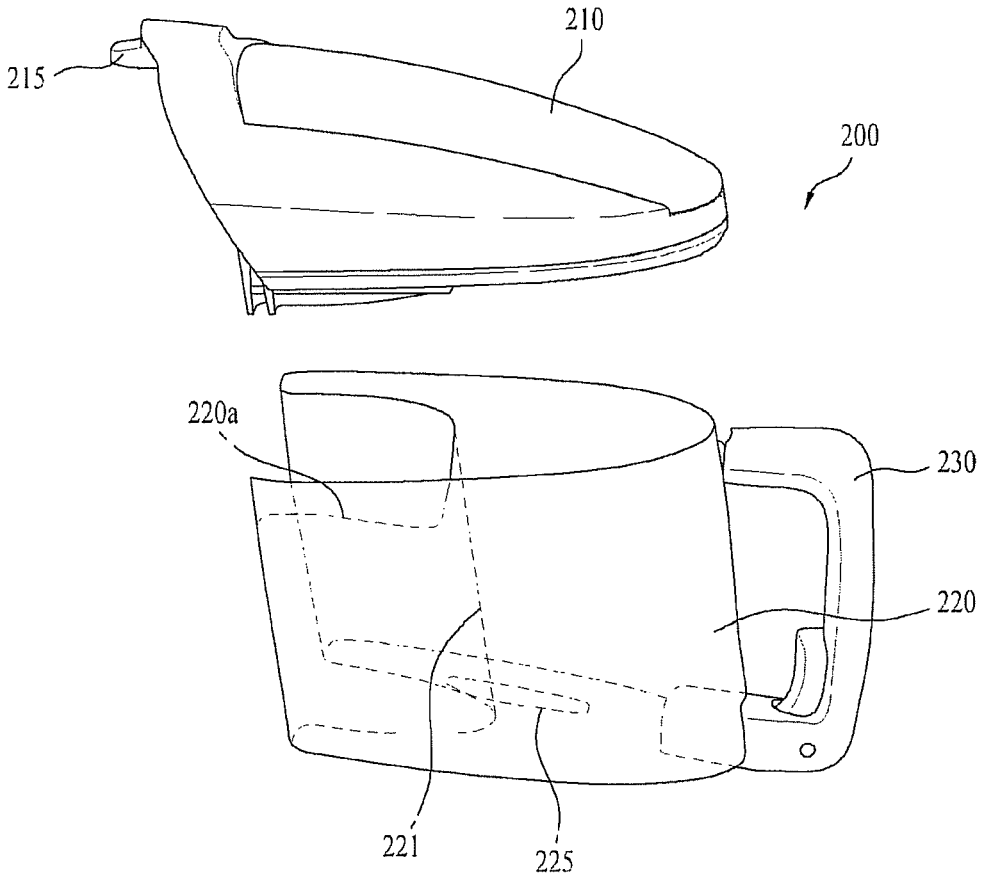


FIG. 5

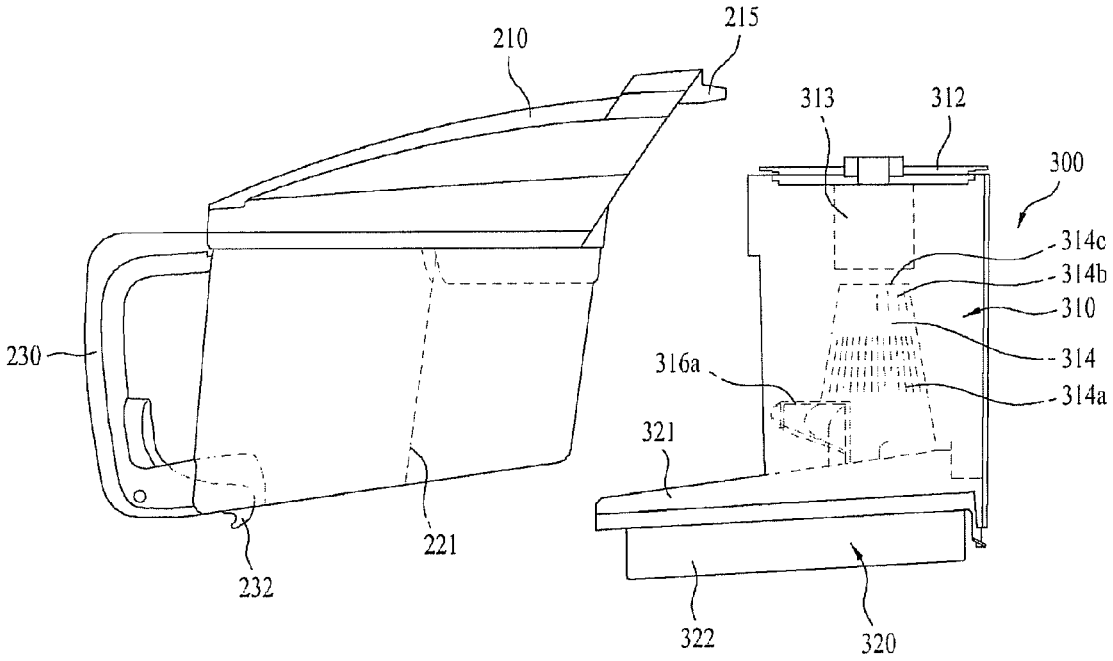

210
215
313
312
300
314c
314b
310
314
314a
316a
321
230
221
232
322
320

FIG. 6

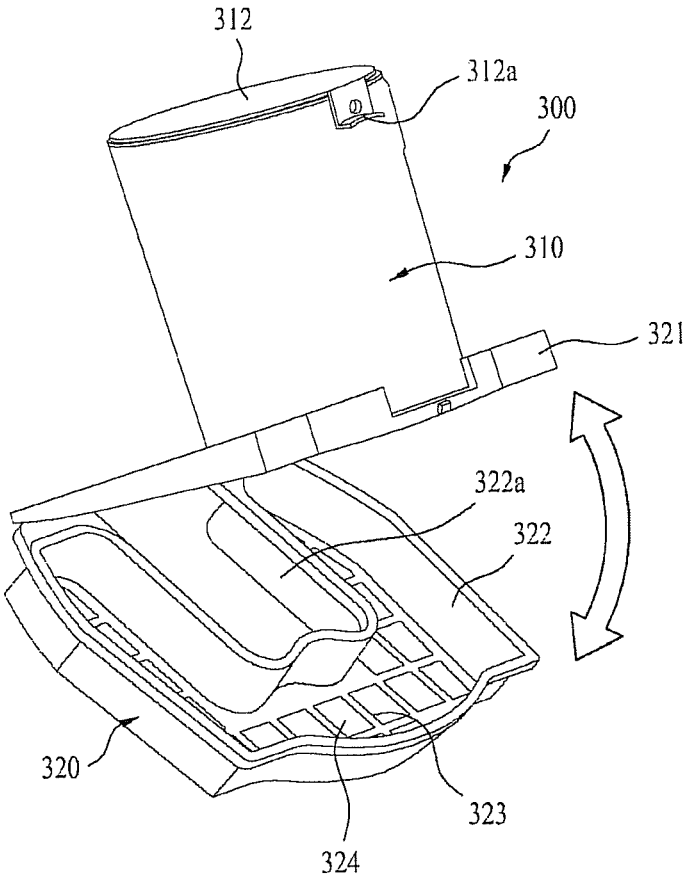


FIG. 7

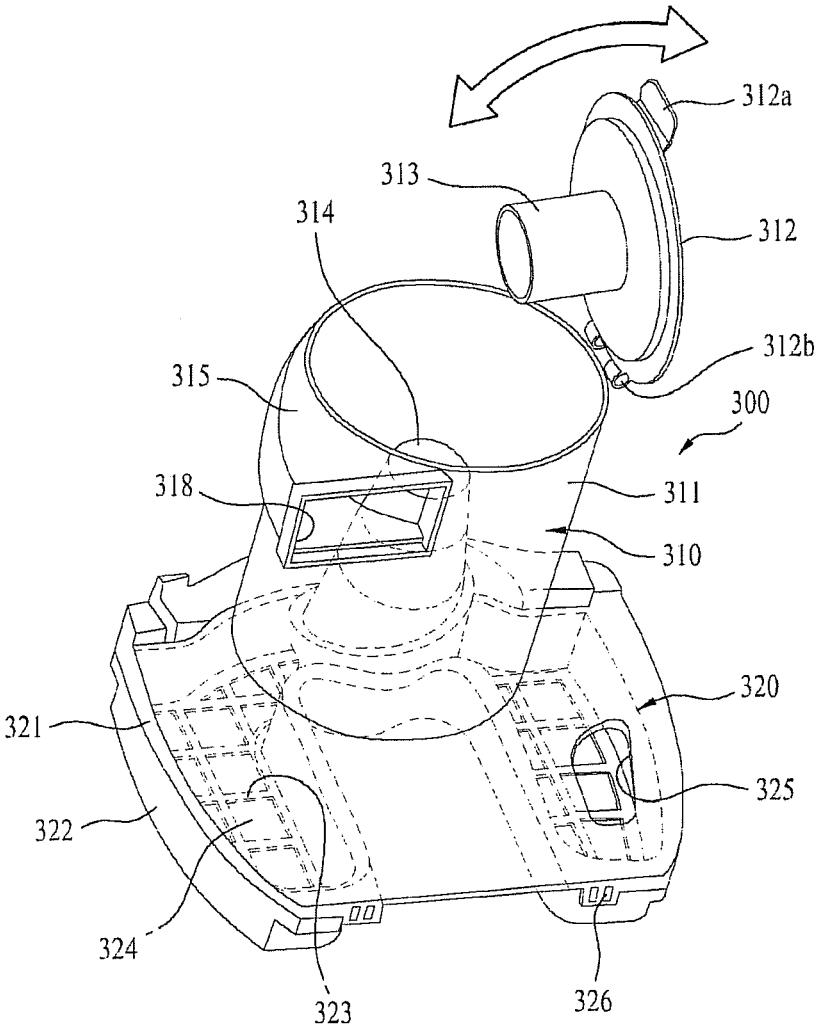

312a
313
314
312
312b
315
300
318
311
310
320
321
325
322
324
323
326

FIG. 8

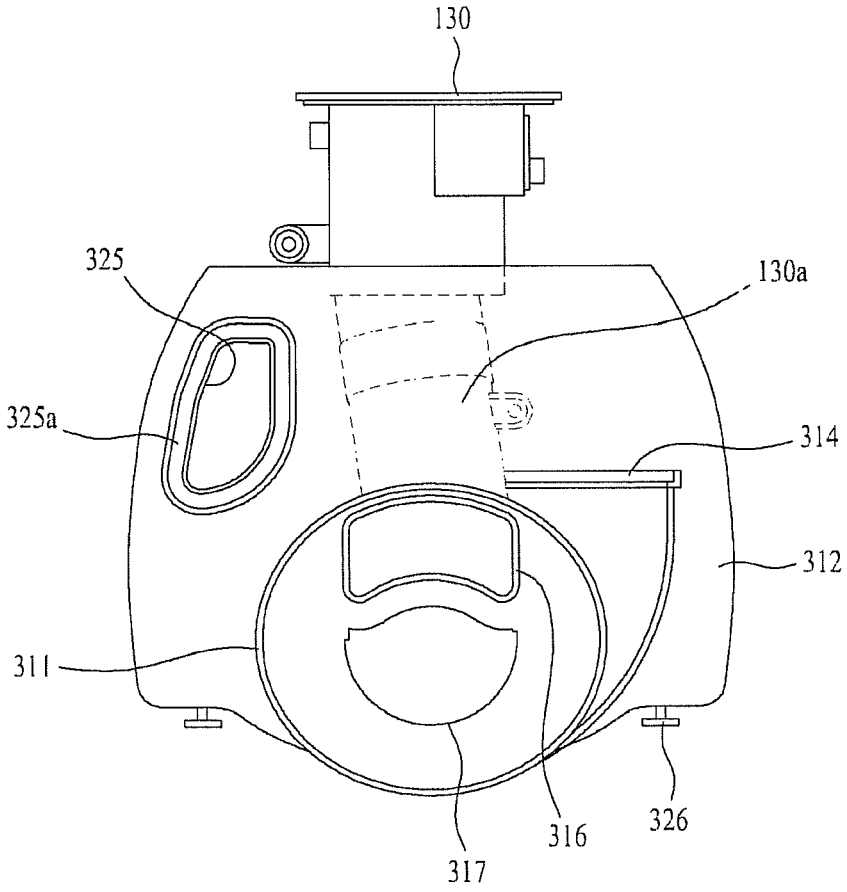


FIG. 9

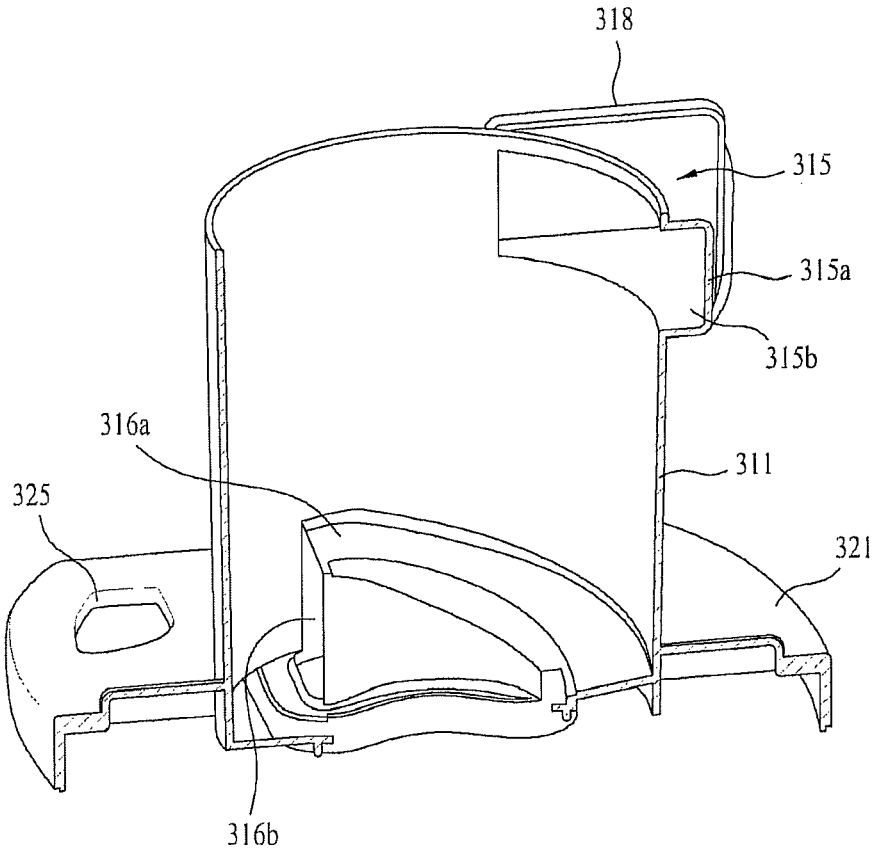
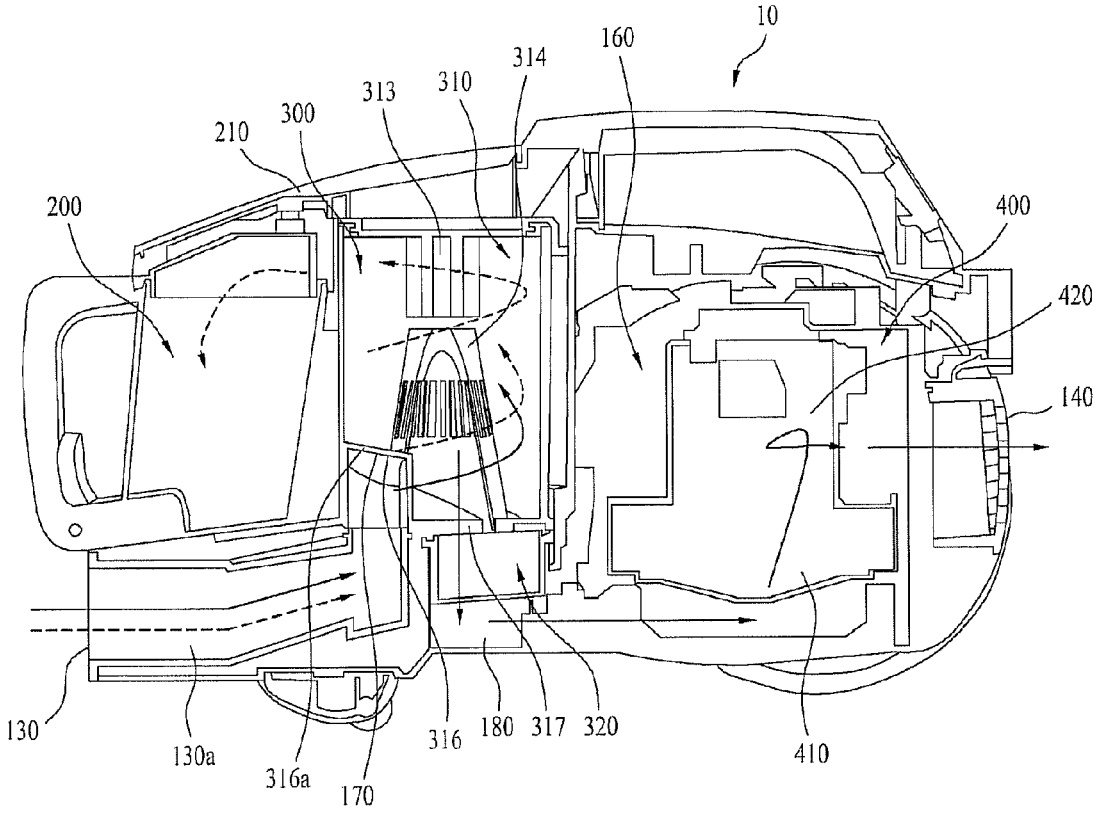


FIG. 10


10
160
314
313
310
300
210
200
400
420
140
130
130a
316a
170
316
180
317
320
410

VACUUM CLEANER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION(S)

This application claims priority to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2012-0096177, filed in Korea on Aug. 31, 2012, which is hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

A vacuum cleaner is disclosed herein.

2. Background

Vacuum cleaners are known. However, they suffer from various disadvantages.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments will be described in detail with reference to the following drawings in which like reference numerals refer to like elements, and wherein:

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of a vacuum cleaner in accordance with an embodiment;

FIG. **2** is a perspective view of the vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**, showing a dust container separated from the vacuum cleaner;

FIG. **3** is a perspective view of the vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**, showing a dust separator separated from the vacuum cleaner;

FIG. **4** is an exploded perspective view of the dust container of the vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **5** is a front view of a coupling structure of the dust container and the dust separator of the vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **6** is a perspective view of a filter of the vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**, in an opened state;

FIG. **7** is a perspective view of the dust container of the vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**, with a cover opened;

FIG. **8** is a view showing a relation of a suction flow passage to a lower structure of the dust separator of the vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **9** is a sectional view of the dust container of the vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**, taken along line IX-IX of FIG. **2**; and

FIG. **10** is a sectional view showing flow directions of air and dust in the vacuum cleaner of FIG. **1**, taken along line X-X of FIG. **1**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, like reference numbers have been used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

A vacuum cleaner is an apparatus that draws air therein and filters foreign matter, such as dust, from the air within a main body thereof. In general, such a vacuum cleaner is provided with the main body having a fan motor built-therein to produce a suction force, a suction nozzle that draws in the foreign matter and air from a floor surface, and a dust collection device that filters the foreign matter. In this application, such a vacuum cleaner will be referred to as a cleaner, for convenience's sake.

There are a variety of types of cleaners including a type in which a dust bag is used, a cyclone type, and a type using a filter that filters the foreign matter or the dust from the air thus drawn in. More recently, vacuum cleaners have been widely used, in which a dust container that holds the dust, and a dust separator that separates the dust are provided. As one example of such a vacuum cleaner, the cyclone type vacuum cleaner is widely used to filter foreign matter from air using a cyclone. Further, vacuum cleaners are also widely used, which use both a cyclone and a filter.

The cyclone type vacuum cleaner may include the dust separator that filters the foreign matter from the air thus drawn in using a centrifugal force. That is, the dust separator may include a device that produces a cyclone. The dust separated at or in the dust separator may be held in the dust container.

In general, the dust separator and the dust container may be formed as one unit. Accordingly, the dust separator and the dust container may be referred to as a cyclone dust collector, collectively. Korea Laid Open Patent Publication No. 10-2009-0118804 discloses an example of such a cyclone dust collector.

In order to empty the dust container, a user is required to separate the cyclone dust collector from the main body. That is, it is required that, not only the dust container, but also the dust separator be separated from the main body at the same time. However, emptying the dust is not easy due to a weight of the cyclone dust collector. Further, the dust container and the dust separator formed as one unit may cause a problem in that a structure of the cyclone dust collector becomes complicated and fabrication thereof difficult.

Related art cyclone dust collectors may have the dust container formed on an inside of the dust separator as one unit. Accordingly, for effective movement of the dust from the dust separator to the dust container, a dust moving passage may be formed along an outside circumference of a top side of the dust separator. In other words, the dust moving passage may be formed extending throughout an entire top side of the dust separator. Such a dust moving passage may have a problem in that the dust is likely to fly back from the dust container to the dust separator making the dust enter into the dust separator again, causing a problem in that dust separating efficiency becomes poor.

Further, related art cyclone dust collectors may enclose the dust separator and the dust container from the outside with one cover. As the dust separator and the dust container function different from each other, frequencies of dust emptying or water washing may be different from each other. For example, the dust container may require dust emptying or water washing to be carried out more frequently than the dust separator. Consequently, in a case of one cyclone dust collector, there may be a case in which the dust separator is emptied or water washed more than required. This is because a basic function of the dust separator is not holding the dust, but separating the dust from the air.

Of course, if a relatively large piece of paper is introduced into the dust separator, the large piece of paper sheet may not be introduced easily to the dust container. The large piece of paper sheet may interfere with an air flow in the dust separator. Accordingly, in order to reduce noise and perform effective dust suction, it may be necessary to remove the large piece of paper from the dust separator, at that time. In this case, there is a problem in that both the dust separator and the dust container are exposed to the outside of the cyclone dust collector by removing or opening the cover. Consequently, there is a problem of exposing even also the dust container to merely remove the large piece of paper from the dust separator.

Along with this, it has not been easy to inspect an inside of the dust separator from an outside of the related art cleaner. In

other words, as described above, the user may have difficulty in determining whether or not the large piece of paper, which may interfere with dust separation, is present in the dust separator. This is because the dust separator is in the dust container, so the user is unable to see an inside of the dust separator from an outside of the cleaner due to the dust in the dust container.

In the meantime, in view of nature of the cleaner, the air is introduced to the main body, and flows out of the main body passing through the cyclone dust collector. Therefore, the air flow in the body is smooth. This is because the smooth air flow means increased cleaner efficiency. Therefore, an eternal task in the field of cleaners is designing an effective flow passage which can reduce air flow resistance in the main body, and improve positions and coupling relations among elements of the flow passage to form the smooth air flow.

FIG. **1** illustrates a canister type cleaner body as an example of a cleaner in accordance with an embodiment. Configurations of a suction nozzle and suction pipe are not shown. However, such configurations are well known.

Embodiments disclosed herein are applicable, not only to the canister type cleaners, but also to other type of cleaners, such as an upright type cleaner. In other words, technical features of the disclosed embodiments are applicable to any type cleaner which draws dust and air into a body, and separates the dust from the air to discharge the air from the body.

The cleaner **10** of FIG. **1** may include a main body **100** having a body inlet **130** for introduction of air and dust to the cleaner **10**, and a body outlet **140** that discharges the air from the cleaner **10**. A fan (not shown) may be mounted in the main body **100** to produce an air flow between the body inlet **130** and the body outlet **140**. The fan may form an assembly with a motor (not shown) that drives the fan. The assembly may be referred to as a fan drive **400** (see FIG. **10**). A fan mounting portion **160** may be provided in the main body **100** to receive the fan drive **400** mounted thereto.

Referring to FIG. **1**, the body inlet **130** and the body outlet **140** may be on a substantially straight line. That is, the body inlet **130** and the body outlet **140** may be on a substantially straight line extending in a lengthwise direction of the main body **100**. Further, the body inlet **130** may be provided to or at a lower side of the main body **100**, and the body outlet **140** may be also provided to or at the lower side of the main body **100**. Due to such positions of the body inlet **130** and the body outlet **140**, a smooth air flow passage may be formed in the main body **100**.

The body inlet **130** and the body outlet **140** may be provided to or in a lower body **120** to be described hereinbelow. Accordingly, an air flow path in the main body **100** may be minimized, and unpleasant feelings caused by the air being discharged may be minimized, as the air is discharged and introduced to the main body **100** close to a floor.

The portion containing the body inlet **130** may be referred to as a front of the main body **100** of the cleaner **10**, and the portion containing body outlet **140** may be referred to as a rear of the main body **100** of the cleaner **10**. Therefore, for convenience of description, in this specification, a front direction of the cleaner **10** may be referred to as a body inlet direction, and a rear direction of the cleaner **10** may be referred to as a body outlet direction.

As described above, due to operation of the fan drive **400**, air may be introduced from outside of the main body **100** through the body inlet **130**, and may be discharged from the body outlet **140** after passing by or through the fan drive **400**. A dust separator **300** may be provided in the air flow passage to separate dust from the air, as well as a dust container **200** to hold the dust thus separated.

The dust separator **300** and the dust container **200** may be provided to or at an outside of the main body **100**. The dust separator **300** and the dust container **200** may be configured to be coupled easily to and decoupled from the main body **100**. Therefore, the air introduced to an inside of the main body **100** may be introduced to the dust separator **300** on the outside of the main body **100**, reintroduced to an inside of the main body **100**, and discharged to the outside of the main body **100** through the fan drive **400** and the body outlet **140**.

The dust separator **300** and the dust container **200** may be provided to or at a seating portion **150** formed on the outside of the main body **100** to receive the dust separator **300** and the dust container **200** mounted thereon. The seating portion **150** may be formed on one side of the fan mounting portion **160**. That is, the fan mounting portion **160** may be provided to or at an inside of one side (a rear side) of the main body **100**, and the seating portion **150** may be provided to the other side (a front side) of the main body **100**.

Referring to FIG. **1**, the main body **100** may include an upper body **110** and the lower body **120**. Coupling of the two may form an inside space between the upper body **110** and the lower body **120**, in which the fan mounting portion **160** may be provided. The air flow passage may be provided in the inside space. The upper body **110** may form an upper exterior appearance of the main body **100**, and the lower body **120** may form a lower exterior appearance of the main body **100**. On both sides of a rear portion of the main body **100**, wheels **121** may provide to enable the cleaner **10** to clean while moving.

In more detail, the seating portion **150**, which may have a cut open or out shape, may be formed on one side of the upper body **110** extending in a lengthwise direction of the main body **100**. In other words, the upper body **110** may have a portion extending in the lengthwise direction coupled to the lower body **120** to form a body inside space, and the other portion extending in the lengthwise direction coupled to the lower body **120** to form a body outside space. The body outside space may be a space in which the dust separator **300** and the dust container **200** are positioned. The fan mounting portion **160** may be provided to or in the body inside space, and the dust separator **300** and the dust container **200** may be positioned in, and fastened to, the body outside space, i.e., the seating portion **150**.

The main body **100** may have a body handle **111** provided thereto for a user to lift and carry the cleaner **10**. The body handle **111** may be provided to or on the upper body **110**. The dust container **200** may include a handle **230** to permit the user to couple or decouple the dust container **200** to/from the main body **100** by holding the handle **230**. The handle **230** may have a coupling button **231**. The coupling button **231** may enable the user to couple or decouple the dust container **200** to/from the body **100** easily by manipulating the coupling button **231** in a state in which the user holds the handle **230**. That is, the dust container **200** may be coupled to/decoupled from the body using only one hand.

The dust container **200** may include a case **220**, that is, a container to hold the dust. The case **220** may be in communication with the dust separator **300** and may hold the dust separated in the dust separator **300**. That is, the case **220** may have a space or region formed therein separate from the dust separator **300** to hold the dust therein.

The case **220** may be formed of a transparent material to make an inside thereof visible from an outside of the case **220**. That is, at least a portion of the dust container **200** may be formed of the transparent material to make the inside thereof visible from an outside of the case **220**. Due to this, a user may easily determine an amount of dust accumulated in the case

220. The handle 230 may be provided to the case 220 to enable the user to easily couple or decouple the case 220 to/from the body 100.

The dust container 200 may include a cover 210 that opens/closes the case 220. When the cover 210 is closed, an inside of the case 220 may be isolated from the outside of the case 220, to enable the dust to be held therein. When the cover 210 is open, the dust may be discharged from the inside of the case 220 to the outside of the case 220. Therefore, the cover 210 may be detachably provided to the case 220. Thus, the dust container 200 may include the case 220 and the cover 210 that opens/closes the case 220.

As described above, the dust container 200 may be detachably provided to the seating portion 150. That is, the dust container 200 may be detachably provided to or at an outside of the main body 100. The dust container 200 may form an exterior appearance of the cleaner together with the main body 100. Therefore, the cover 210 may form an exterior appearance of the cleaner together with the main body 100.

The cover 210 may have a color or be formed of a material the same as, or similar to, a color or material of the main body 100, more specifically, the upper body 110. Due to this, the cover 210 may be referred to as a body cover 210. The cover 210 may be configured to cover the seating portion 150 in connection to the body 100.

The cover or body cover 210 may be provided to or at a top side of the dust container 200 to form a top side exterior appearance of the cleaner 10 together with main body 100. The case 220 may form a front exterior appearance of the cleaner. Therefore, the dust container 200 having the cover 210 and the case 220 may form a exterior appearance of the cleaner 10 together with the main body 100.

The cover 210 may include a transparent window 212. The transparent window 212 may form a portion of the cover 210. The transparent window may cover an opening 211 formed in the cover 210. The opening 211 may be provided over the dust separator 300. That is, the opening 211 may be formed in a position corresponding to a position of the dust separator 300. An inside of the dust separator 300 may be visible from the outside of the cleaner 10 through the transparent window 212 which covers the opening 211. At least a portion of the dust separator 300 may be formed of a transparent material. Therefore, the inside of the dust separator 300 may be visible from the outside of the cleaner through the transparent window 212. Accordingly, even if the dust container 200 and the dust separator 300 are not separated from the body 100, the user may see the inside of the dust separator 300.

Positions and coupling among the dust container 200, the dust separator 300, and the body 100 will be described in detail hereinbelow with reference to FIGS. 2 and 3.

Referring to FIG. 2, the dust container 200 may be mounted to, or provided detachable from, the main body 100. In more detail, the dust container 200 may be detachably provided to the seating portion 150 provided to or on the main body 100. The seating portion 150 may be provided to or at one side of the fan mounting portion 160.

The dust container 200 may be mounted in a substantially horizontal direction with respect to the main body 100. That is, the user may couple or decouple the dust container 200 to/from the main body 100 by moving the dust container 200 in a substantially horizontal direction. This enables the user to mount or dismount the dust container 200 to/from the main body 100 with only one hand. If the dust container 200 is detachable in a substantially vertical direction, the user will be required to use two hands. This is because the user is required to press the main body 100 with one hand and to lift the dust container 200 with the other hand. Thus, the horizontal direction mounting/dismounting of the dust container 200 provides very convenient use of the cleaner 10.

In more detail, the dust container 200 and the dust separator 300 may be separated while the dust container 200 and the dust separator 300 are in communication with each other. In other words, the dust container 200 may be provided to or at an outside of the dust separator 300, and the dust separator 300 may also be provided to or at an outside of the dust container 200. To achieve this, the case 220 of the dust container 200 may have a curved-in portion 221. The curved-in portion 221 may receive the dust separator 300, substantially.

In a state in which the dust container 200 is coupled to the main body 100, the dust separator 300 may be provided between the dust container 200 and the main body 100. That is, the dust separator 300 may be surrounded by the dust container 200 and the main body 100. Accordingly, the dust separator 300 may be secured to the main body 100 by the dust container 200. Also, the dust separator 300 may be provided between the dust container 200 and the body 100, such that the dust separator 300 is not exposed to an outside of the cleaner 10.

A position of the dust separator 300 will be described in more detail hereinbelow.

The dust separator 300 may have a front blocked by the dust container 200, more particularly, the curved-in portion 221 of the case 200. The dust separator 300 may have a bottom blocked by the seating portion 150. The dust separator 300 may have a rear blocked by the seating portion 150, more particularly, a partition wall 151 to be described later. The dust separator 300 may have a top side blocked by the cover 110. With this structure, the dust separator 300 may be secured to the main body 100, more firmly.

The dust separator 300 may be selectively exposed to an outside of the main body 100, depending on whether the dust container 200 is mounted to the main body 100 or not. Therefore, if the user separates the dust container 200 from the main body 100 to empty or clean the dust container 200 only, the user may easily determine a contamination state of the dust separator 300. This is because the dust separator 300 may be exposed to the outside.

Referring to FIG. 3, the dust separator 300 may be connected to the main body 100. The dust separator 300 may be mountable to the main body 100 in a substantially vertical direction of the main body 100. That is, a direction of mounting of the dust separator 300 to the main body 100 and a direction of mounting of the dust container 200 to the main body 100 may be different from each other. Further, the directions may be perpendicular to each other.

Such a difference in mountings or couplings may provide a result that the coupling of the dust container 200 to the main body 100 and the mounting of the dust separator 300 to the main body are not related to each other. That is, the coupling or decoupling of the dust container 200 to/from the main body 100 may not influence the dust separator 300, but the dust separator 300 may maintain a connection state to the main body 100 as before. Of course, as will be described later, the dust separator 300 may be secured to the main body 100 firmly due to the coupling of the dust container 200 to the main body 100.

In the meantime, movement of the dust separator 300 in a mounting direction, for example, an upward vertical direction may not be limited. That is, the dust separator 300 may be separated from the main body 100 without any resistance except a weight of the dust separator 300. To do this, the seating portion 150 may have a seating recess or recess portion 154 formed therein to enable the dust separator 300 to be seated therein. Due to this, a holding device that limits move-

ment of the dust separator **300** in a direction in which the dust separator **300** is separated from the body once the dust separator **300** is seated on the seating recess **154**, or a releasing device that releases the limiting by the holding device may be omitted.

Referring to FIG. **2**, in this embodiment, the dust container **200** may perform a function of securing the dust separator **300** to the main body **100**. That is, once the dust container **200** is coupled to the main body **100**, the coupling may secure the dust separator **300** to the main body **100**. Therefore, once the dust container **200** is coupled to the main body **100**, the dust separator **300** may be secured to the main body **100**, such that up/down or left/right direction movement of the dust separator **300** may be limited.

As the dust separator **300** is seated on or in the recess or seating recess **154**, the dust separator **300** may be preliminarily coupled to the main body **100**, and as the dust container **200** is coupled to the main body **100** thereafter, the dust separator **300** may be firmly secured to the main body **100**. In more detail, the main body **100** may have devices that secure the dust container **200** after the dust container **200** is mounted to the main body **100**. That is, coupling devices or securing devices may be provided to couple or secure the dust container **200**. For example, coupling recesses **112** and **113** may be formed, and a coupling projection **215** or a hook or latch **232** in conformity with the coupling recesses **112** and **123**, respectively, may be provided. A plurality of recesses may be provided, and positions thereof may vary.

In more detail, the dust container **200** may include the coupling projection **215**, and the coupling recess **112** may be formed in the main body **100** corresponding to the coupling projection **215**. The coupling projection **215** may be provided to or at an upper side of a rear of the dust container **200**. Therefore, the coupling projection **215** may be formed at or on the cover **200**. The coupling recess **112** may be formed in the upper body **110** corresponding to the coupling projection **215**. In more detail, the coupling recess **112** may be formed in or at an upper side of the seating portion **150**.

In such a case, the coupling projection **215** and the coupling recess **112** may form a securing point of the dust container **200** to the main body **100**. The securing point may be formed at an upper side of a rear of the dust container **200**.

In order to secure the dust container **200** to the main body **100** more firmly, a securing point may also be formed at a lower side of the front of the dust container **200**. To do this, the main body **100** may include a coupling recess **113** formed therein. The coupling recess **113** may be formed in the seating portion **150**, and, more specifically, in a front portion of the seating portion **150**.

The dust container **200** may have the hook or latch **232** provided thereto corresponding to the coupling recess **113**. In this case, the latch **232** may be provided to interlock with the coupling button **231**. That is, when the dust container **200** is coupled to the main body **100**, the latch **232** may be placed in, and secured to, the coupling recess **113**, and upon pressing the coupling button **231**, the hook or latch **232** may be released, to separate the dust container **200** from the main body **100**. The hook or latch **232** may be positioned at a lower side of the front of the dust container **200**.

A coupling type between the dust container **200** and the seating portion **150** may vary. Accordingly, it may be said that the seating portion **150** has a coupling portion to couple to the dust container **200**, and as an example of which, the coupling recess **113** may be formed.

Due to the above discussed structure, the securing points formed at the front and rear of the dust container **200** and the upper and lower side of the dust container **200** enable the dust container **200** to the main body **100** to be secured more firmly. Due to this, the coupling or decoupling becomes very convenient.

In order to easily couple the dust container **200** to the main body **100**, and support a side of the dust container, the seating portion **150** may have a side supporting portion **152** and **153** on each side of the seating portion **150**. The side supporting portions **152** and **153** may be formed as one unit with the main body **100**, more particularly, with the upper body **110**.

When the dust container **200** is coupled to the side supporting portions **152** and **153**, as the side supporting portions **152** and **153** guide the dust container **200** in a direction of the coupling, the dust container **200** may be easily coupled to the main body **100**. And, by distributing loads which are likely to exert on the securing points, the side supporting portions **152** and **153** enhance durability and effective securing.

The partition wall **151** may be provided between the side supporting portions **152** and **153**. That is, the partition wall **151** may be provided as a portion of the seating portion **150**. The partition wall **151** may be a portion of the main body **100**, more particularly the upper body **110**. With reference to the partition wall **151**, the dust container **200** and the dust separator **300** may be positioned in or at a front thereof, and the fan mounting portion **160** may be positioned in or at a rear thereof.

The dust container **200**, the dust separator **300**, and the fan mounting portion **160** may be positioned in the lengthwise direction of the main body **100**, in succession. Accordingly, the dust separator **300** may be positioned adjacent to the fan mounting portion **160**.

Referring to FIG. **3**, the dust separator **300** may include a cyclone device **310**. The dust may be separated at or in the cyclone device **310**. The dust separator **300** may also include a filter device **320**. The filter device **320** may be a device that filters fine dust which is not likely to be separated at or in the cyclone device **310**.

The filter device **320** may be provided between the cyclone device **310** and the fan mounting portion **160**. That is, the filter device **320** may be provided to prevent fine dust from entering into the fan or the fan drive device **400**, to improve durability of the fan or the fan drive device **400**, as well as to prevent the fine dust from being discharged outside of the cleaner **10**. The cyclone device **310** and the filter device **320** of the dust separator **300** may be fabricated as one assembly.

A separator inlet **170**, through which the air may be introduced to the dust separator **300**, and a separator outlet **180**, through which the air may be discharged from the dust separator **300**, may be formed in the seating portion **150**. The air having passed through the separator outlet **180** may be introduced to the fan mounting portion **160**.

The separator outlet **180** may be provided to discharge the air from the filter device **320**. In other words, the air may flow from the cyclone device **310** to the filter device **320**, and the air discharged from the filter device **320** may flow to the fan mounting portion **160** through the separator outlet **180**.

The filter device **320** may be positioned under the cyclone device **310**. As the filter device **320** and the cyclone device **310** may form one assembly to configure the dust separator **300**, the user may separate the dust separator **300**, including these components, from the main body **100** at one time.

The air having passed through both the body inlet **130** and the separator inlet **170** provided on the lower side of the main body **100**, may be introduced to an inside of the cyclone device **310** without passing through the filter device **320**. Therefore, shapes of the filter device **320** and the seating portion **150** must be configured to provide a desired flow

passage configuration and an upper side/lower side position relationship between the filter device **320** and the seating portion **150**.

The dust container **200**, the dust separator **300**, and a coupling structure between the two will be described in detail, with reference to FIGS. **4** and **5**.

The dust container **200** may include the case **220** and the cover **210**. As described above, the cover **210** may be a body cover, and the case **220** may be formed in a container shape.

The case **220** may have a bottom formed to extend substantially parallel to the floor. However, alternatively, the bottom may be formed to have a predetermined gradient. For example, the bottom may have an upward gradient in a coupling direction. An angle of an upper side of the filter device **320** of the dust separator **300** may be formed to match the angle of the bottom of the case **220** with respect to the floor. In other words, the upper side of the filter device **320** may also be formed to have a predetermined angle. With this structure, the bottom of the case **220** and the upper side of the filter device **320** may be brought into contact with each other.

The case **200** may have a projection or recess **225** formed at the bottom of the case **220**. The projection or recess **225** may be formed to surround a see-through portion **325** of the filter device **320**. With this structure, if the dust container **200** is coupled to the main body **100**, the projection or recess **225** may press a circumference of the see-through portion **325**, preventing the air or the dust from leaking through the see-through portion **325**. Of course, the projection or recess **225** may be provided with a sealing member (not shown), or the sealing member (not shown) may be provided to or on a circumference of the see-through portion **325**.

If the dust container **200** is separated from the body **100**, the see-through portion **325** may be exposed to an outside of the cleaner **10**. Therefore, through the see-through portion **325**, a contamination level of the inside of the filter device **320** may be easily determined.

The predetermined gradient of the bottom of the case **220**, and the upper surface gradient of the filter device **320** may be formed to allow the dust container **200** to be easily coupled or decoupled to/from the main body **100**. Moreover, the predetermined gradient, not only has a guiding function when the dust container **200** is coupled, but also enables the dust container **200** to press down the filter device **320**. Accordingly, due to the dust container **200**, it is made possible to more firmly secure the dust separator **300** including the filter device **320** to the main body **100**.

The curved-in portion **221** may be formed in or at a rear of the case **220**, that is, in a front of the case **220** with reference to a direction of coupling. Further, the curved-in portion **221** may be formed to surround at least a portion of the dust separator **300**.

The curved-in portion **221** may prevent the main body **100** from having to be longer, and increase an inside capacity of the case **200**. This is because the curved-in portion **221** increases a space that receives the dust in left/right directions.

Therefore, a lower side shape of the dust container **200**, more particularly, the case **220**, may be matched to a shape of an upper side shape of the filter device **320**, and a rear side shape of the case **220** may be matched to the dust separator **300**, more particularly, a cylindrical device **311**. Such matched structures provide a more compact cleaner on the whole, and a cleaner for which coupling or decoupling is easy.

The dust separator **300** will be described in detail hereinbelow, with reference to FIGS. **5** to **9**.

The dust separator **300** may include the cyclone device **310**, which separates the dust from the air using a cyclone principle, and, in addition to this, the filter device **320**, which filters fine dust from the air. As shown, the cyclone device **310** and the filter device **320** may be formed as one unit or assembly. Accordingly, the user may separate the dust separator **300** including the cyclone device **310** and the filter device **320** from the main body **100** at one time.

The cyclone device **310** may include the cylindrical device **311** and a conical device **314** in the cylindrical device **311**. The cylindrical device **311** forms a space in which the air flows to separate the dust from the air.

The cyclone device **310** may include a dust separator cover **312** on a top of the cylindrical device **311** that opens/closes the cylindrical device **311**. The dust separator cover **312** may have a handle **312***a* provided thereto for easy opening/closing of the cover **312**. The cover **312** may be hinge coupled to the cylindrical device **312** for easy opening/closing of the cover **312**.

The cover **312** may have an extension **313** that extends vertically downward from an inside of the cover **312**. The extension **313** may be cylindrical, with an outside diameter formed to match an outside diameter of an uppermost portion of the conical device **314**.

The extension **313** may perform a function of smooth formation of a cyclone in the cylindrical device **311**, and smooth introduction of the dust separated thus to an inside of the conical device **314**. That is, the extension **313** may facilitate smooth discharge of the dust, while the dust whirls on an outside of the extension **313** in a radial direction of the extension **313**, and smooth introduction of the air having the dust separated therefrom to the inside of the conical device **314**.

The conical device **314** may have a hollow center. That is, the conical device **314** may have a vacant inside. Further, the conical device **314** may have a plurality of slits **314***a* and **314***b* formed therein. The air introduced to the cylindrical device **311** may have the dust separated therefrom, and, thereafter, may be introduced to the filter device **320** after being introduced to an inside of the conical device **314** through the slits **314***a* and **314***b*.

The slits may be formed as lower slits **314***a* and upper slits **314***b*. That is, the conical device **314** may have the lower slits **314***a* formed at a lower portion thereof, and the upper slits **314***b* formed at an upper portion thereof. The lower slits **314***a* may be formed throughout a circumferential direction with lengths longer than the upper slits **314***b*. Alternatively, the upper slits **314***b* may be formed in a portion of the circumferential direction. The upper slits **314***b* may be formed only in a portion opposite to a cyclone inlet **316***b*.

The slits may prevent large dust from discharging from the cylindrical device **311**. That is, the slits may have a filter function.

The conical device **314** may have an opening **314***c* formed in a top side thereof. The opening **314***c* may be in a form of a mesh. Therefore, the opening **314***c* may also have a filter function, and may have a function of more smoothly introducing the air to an inside of the conical device **314**.

Referring to FIG. **8**, the air may be introduced to the dust separator **300** through an air inlet **316** via the body inlet **130** and a suction flow passage **130***a*. The air inlet **316** may be in close contact with the separator inlet **170** shown in FIG. **3**. Therefore, the air introduced through the main body **100** may be introduced to the inside of the dust separator **300** through the separator inlet **170** and the air inlet **316**. In more detail, the air inlet **316** may be formed in a bottom of the cyclone device **310** in a substantially vertical direction. Therefore, the air may be introduced to the cyclone device **310** from the bottom to an upper side thereof vertically.

However, in order to produce the cyclone, it is required that the air may be made to flow in a whirl. For this, as shown in

FIG. **9**, the cylindrical device **311** may have a guide portion **316***a* formed thereon that guides the air introduced through the air inlet **316** in an upward tangential direction. That is, the guide portion **316***a* may be formed to guide suctioned air introduced through the air inlet **316**.

The guide portion **316***a* may be formed upwardly in a circumferential direction of an inside of the cylindrical device **311**. With this structure, the suction air may be guided to move up along an inside circumferential of the cylindrical device **311** in a helix by the guide portion **316***a*. The air guided thus may be discharged to an inside of the cylindrical device **311** through the cyclone inlet **316***b*, to make a consistent whirling and moving up of flow thereafter. This consistent whirling and flowing up enables the dust to be separated from the air.

The guide portion **316***a* may also have a function of guiding the air already discharged through the cyclone inlet **316***b* to whirl and flow up again. This is because the guide portion **316***a* has an outside shape formed to match to an inside shape of the guide portion **316***a*. With this structure, the air whirling on an outside of the guide portion **316***a* also moves up along the outside of the guide portion **316***a*.

The dust separated at the cyclone device **310** may move along a dust discharge guide or dust discharge flow passage **315** and be introduced to the dust container **200** through a dust outlet **318**.

Referring to FIG. **8**, the cyclone device **310** may have an air outlet **317** in a bottom of a center of the cyclone device **310** to discharge the air. The air outlet **317** may be formed in a bottom of a center of the conical device **314**. That is, the air having the dust separated therefrom by the cyclone flow in the cylindrical device **311** may escape the cylindrical device **311** through the air outlet **317** and may be introduced to the filter device **320**. The filter device **320** may have an air inlet through which the air is introduced from through the air outlet **317**.

However, as described later, the cyclone device **310** and the filter device **320** may be fabricated as one assembly. In particular, the cylindrical device **311** and an upper side of the filter device **320**, for example, a portion of a filter case to be described later, may be formed as one unit. In this case, the air outlet **317** itself may be the air inlet.

Referring to FIG. **9**, the dust discharge guide or dust discharge flow passage **315** may be provided so that the dust may be smoothly discharged from the dust separator **300** to the dust container **200**. That is, the dust discharge guide **315** may be provided to or at an outside of the dust separator **300**. Therefore, the dust discharge guide **315** may be formed at a position spaced at a maximum from an axis of the dust separator **300**. The air moves up while whirling in a helix within the cyclone device **310**. The dust in the air tends to move away from the axis of the cyclone device **310** gradually as a centrifugal force thereof becomes stronger during to a mass of the dust and to escape the cyclone device **310** in a tangential direction. Accordingly, the dust discharge guide or dust discharge flow passage **315** may be formed at the upper side of the cyclone device **310** in the tangential direction thereof.

The dust discharge flow passage **315** may include an enlarged portion **315***a* on an outside of the cylindrical device **311**. That is, the dust discharge flow passage **315** may include an enlarged portion **315***a* that extends in the tangential direction. The dust discharge flow passage **315** may further include a straight portion **315***b*, to secure a wider straight flow passage, to guide a large amount of the dust along the dust discharge flow passage **315** in a straight line, permitting discharge more smoothly of the dust to the dust container **200**.

The dust discharge flow passage **315** may include the dust discharge outlet **318** formed at an end thereof. That is, the dust discharged from the dust discharge outlet **318** may be discharged to the dust container **200**. The container **200** may have a dust inlet **220***a* provided thereto matched to the dust discharge outlet **318**. The dust inlet **220***a* may be provided lower than the dust discharge portion **318**. The dust inlet **220***a* may not be required to have a particular shape, but may be formed slightly lower than other portions of the rear (opposite side of the handle) of the case **220**. The dust discharge portion **318** may project to an inside of the case **220** through this portion. That is, as the dust container **200** is slidably mounted, the dust discharge portion **318** may be introduced to the inside of the case **220**, and in an opposite case, the dust discharge portion **318** may be withdrawn from the case **220**. Due to such structure, the dust may be prevented from flowing in a reverse direction from the dust container **200** through the dust discharge portion **318**.

The dust discharge portion **318** may face the dust container **200**, that is, the front of the main body **100**. In other words, the dust may be introduced to the dust container **200** in a direction opposite to a direction of the air being introduced to the inside of the main body **100**. This implies that the dust separator **300** may have a center formed on a straight line of a center of the dust container **200** in the rear of the dust container **200**. With this structure, flow resistance may be reduced and a more compact dust container **200** and dust separator **300** may be formed.

Referring to FIGS. **6** and **7**, the filter device **320** may include a filter frame **321** and **322**, and a filter (not shown) mounted in the filter frame **321** and **322**. The filter may be a sponge type filter, with a shape in conformity with an inside shape of the filter frame **321** and **322**, enabling the filter to be mounted in the filter frame **321** and **322** in close contact therewith, to filter fine dust with the filter.

The filter frame may be opened/closed to clean the filter in the filter frame **321** and **322**, and to empty the fine dust filtered thus and held in the filter frame **321** and **322**. For this, the filter frame **321** and **322** may include an upper frame **321** and a lower frame **322**. The lower frame **322** may be provided to detachably couple to the upper frame **321**, or to be opened/closed using a structure, such as a hinge **326**. With this structure, the coupling of the upper frame **321** and the lower frame **322** may form a space configured to receive the filter therein.

Positions of the frames **321** and **322** may vary with a mounting position or shape of the filter device **320**. Therefore, the filter device **320** may include the first frame **321** and the second frame **322**.

The first frame **321** may have the air inlet formed therein to introduce the air discharged from the air separator **200**, more particularly, the cylindrical device **311** of the cyclone device **310**. However, the air inlet may be the air outlet **317** in the air separator **200** itself.

The second frame **322** may be coupled to the first frame to form an inside space. The second frame **322** may be in communication with the fan mounting portion **160**.

Referring to FIGS. **6** and **7**, the lower frame or the second frame **322** may extend in left/right directions along the separator outlet **180**. After extending in the left/right directions, the lower frame or the second frame **322** may extend again further toward the front of the main body **100**, that is, the dust container **200**. With this structure, the lower frame or the second frame **322** may be formed in a '⊏' shape. That is, a frame curved-in portion **322***a* may be formed in a center portion of the lower frame **322**, enabling the air to be discharged through a large filter area from the filter device **320**, thereby enabling enhanced efficiency.

The recess portion **154** (see FIG. **3**) formed in the seating portion **150** corresponding to a shape of the lower frame **322**

may enable the cyclone device **310** to be securely fastened together with the filter device **320**.

Moreover, due to the shape of the lower frame **322**, that is, due to the frame curved-in portion **322***a*, the air may be introduced to the cyclone device **310** directly through the center portion of the lower frame **322** without passing through the filter device **320**. This is because the separator inlet **170** (see FIG. **3**) may be positioned to match a position of the frame curved-in portion **322***a* of the lower frame **322**.

The upper frame **321** may cover the lower frame **322**, and the separator inlet **170** may be in communication with the cyclone device **310** in close contact thereto. Therefore, the upper frame **321** may have a shape not matched to the frame curved-in portion **322***a*. That is, the upper frame **321** may be formed to cover both the lower frame **322** and the frame curved-in portion **322***a*.

The lower frame **322** may have openings **323**, which may be in a grating form, formed therein, with a mesh type filter **324** having very fine holes provided thereto. Therefore, the air being introduced to the filter frame **322** may have the fine dust filtered two times by the sponge type filter and the mesh type filter **323**. The fine dust filtered thus may be held in the filter device **320**. The air having the fine dust filtered may thus escape from the filter device **320** passing through the filter and so on. In more detail, the air may pass through the filter device **320**, that is, through the mesh type filter formed in the openings **323**. The air having passed through the filter device **320** thus may be introduced to the fan mounting portion **160** through the separator outlet **180**.

It is not necessary that the filter frames **321** and **322** be configured of the upper and lower frames. That is, the filter frames **321** and **322** may be left/right frames. However, in any case, the filter frames **321** and **322** may be separated or opened to clean an inside space.

In the meantime, the filter frame **321** and **322** may be formed of a transparent material. Of course, the filter frame **321** and **322** may be formed of a non-transparent material, or a portion thereof may be formed of the transparent material. If fine dust is accumulated in the filter device **320**, it is necessary to clean the fine dust. Therefore, it is necessary that the user is able to know whether or not fine dust has accumulated in the filter device **320** without opening the filter frame.

For this, the filter device **320** may have the see-through portion or opening **325** provided therein. The see-through portion or opening **325** may be a cut-out of a portion of the filter frame. The dust or air may leak to an outside of the cleaner through the see-through portion or opening **325**. To prevent this, a structure that blocks the see-through portion or opening **325** may be required. The structure that blocks the see-through portion or opening **325** matched to the structure of the see-through portion or opening **325** may be provided to the dust container **200**.

Referring to FIG. **7**, the see-through portion **325** may be formed at or in the upper frame **321**. The dust container **200**, more specifically, the case **220**, may be positioned on the upper frame **321**. Therefore, a structure may be formed on a bottom of the case **220** that tightly closes the see-through portion **325**.

Referring to FIG. **5**, the upper frame **321** and the bottom of the case **220** may be provided to be in surface-to-surface contact with each other. The dust container **200** may couple to the main body **100** while the bottom of the case **220** slides on the upper frame **321**. With such a coupling, the bottom of the case **220** may press down the see-through portion or opening **325** to block the see-through portion or opening **325**. Therefore, if the dust container **200** is separated from the body **100**, the inside of the filter device **320** may be exposed to an outside of the cleaner **10** through the see-through portion or opening **325**.

The user can easily determine a contamination level in the inside of the filter device **320** through the see-through portion or opening **325**. That is, even if the dust separator **300**, more specifically, the filter device **320**, is not opened, or separated, the contamination level of the filter device **320** may be easily determined, which is very convenient.

Referring to FIG. **9**, the upper frame **321** may form a bottom of the cyclone device **310**. Therefore, the air may be introduced to the cyclone device **310** without passing through the filter device **320**, and the air may be introduced to the filter device **320** from the cyclone device **310**.

The cylindrical device **311** of the cyclone device **310** and the upper frame **312** of the filter device **320** may be formed as a unitary body. Therefore, fabrication of the dust separator **300** may be easy, and assembly and productivity improved.

The cylindrical device **311** may have an inside diameter that increases as the cylindrical device **311** extends upward. That is, the cylindrical device **311** may be formed in a shape in which the cylindrical device **311** expands in a radial direction as the cylindrical device **311** extends upward. This enables easy placing in, and drawing out of a mold, making the cylindrical device **311** easy to be formed as one body by molding.

The cylindrical device **311** may be elliptical. That is, the cyclone device **310** may include a (a*b) cylinder, a left/right direction width 'a' of which may be larger than a front/rear direction width 'b' thereof. Further, the dust discharge flow passage **315** may be formed at a left side or a right side, that is, a side which is farthest from the axis. By making the cyclone device **310** discharge the dust from the farthest spot from the axis according to the cyclone principle, dust separation efficiency may be increased.

As described above, the cylindrical device **311** may be formed of the transparent material to allow the inside of the cyclone device **310** to be easily viewed. Therefore, since the cylindrical device **311** and the upper frame **321** may be formed as one body, at least the upper frame **321** may be formed of the same material, that is, the transparent material.

The filter device **320** may be a device that filters fine dust. Therefore, the filter device **320** may hold the fine dust therein. As the dust is very fine, the filter device **320** may become foggy, even if only a small amount of fine dust is introduced into the filter device **320**, making it difficult to ascertain a contamination level inside of the filter device **320**, more specifically, a contamination level of the filter in the sponge form in the filter device **320**. That is, even if at least a portion of the filter device **320** is formed of the transparent material, a problem that the filter device **320** becomes non-transparent may take place in view of the nature of fine dust. In order to solve the problem, as described before, the see-through portion or opening **325** may be formed.

An air flow structure of the cleaner in accordance with an embodiment will be described in detail with reference to FIG. **10**. In FIG. **10**, solid arrow marks denote air flow directions, respectively, and dashed arrow marks denote dust flow directions, respectively.

The air and the dust may be introduced to the dust separator **300** through the body inlet **130** formed in the front of the body **100** and the suction flow passage **130***a* in the body in communication with the body inlet **130**. In more detail, the air and the dust may be introduced to the inside of the dust separator **300** through the suction flow passage **130***a*, the separator inlet **170**, and the air inlet **316** in the dust separator **300**. The air having the dust separated therefrom in the dust separator **300**

may be discharged through the air outlet **317** formed at a center portion of the dust separator **300**.

Referring to FIG. **8**, centers of the body inlet **130**, the separator inlet **170**, the air inlet **316** and the air outlet **317** may be on a substantially straight line. That is, a flow direction of the air may be positioned on a plane. According to this, by minimizing left/right direction bent portions, a more smooth air flow may be produced, to maximize efficiency.

The suction flow passage **130***a* between the body inlet **130** and the separator inlet **170** may also have a straight line shape in a lengthwise direction. The suction flow passage **130***a* may be formed parallel to the floor. Alternatively, only a section of the suction flow passage **130***a*, for example, a front section thereof, may be formed parallel to the floor.

Referring to FIG. **8**, taking an arrangement in relation to different elements in the body into account, the suction flow passage **130***a* may be formed in an oblique line shape on a plane. However, even such a suction flow passage **130***a* also has the substantially straight line shape on a plane.

The air discharged through the air outlet **317** may be introduced to, and escape from, the filter device **320** vertically, and may be introduced to the separator outlet **180**. In this course, the fine dust is filtered from the air once again.

The air may be guided from the separator outlet **180** to a rear side of the body **100** in the lengthwise direction thereof. That is, the air may be introduced to the fan mounting portion **160** provided in the rear of the dust separator **300**. A flow passage between the dust separator **300** and the fan mounting portion **160** may also be formed in the straight line shape in the lengthwise direction. A flow passage between the fan mounting portion **160** and the body outlet **140** may also be formed in the straight line shape in the lengthwise direction.

The air may flow in the straight line shape on a plane starting from introduction of the air to the inside of the body to discharge of the air out of the body. That is, the air may flow in the lengthwise direction of the body from the front to the rear of the body, preventing the air from flowing from the rear to the front of the body, starting from the introduction of the air to the inside of the body to discharge of the air out of the body, except for the whirling flow in the cyclone unit **310**.

For this, the air inlet **316** in the dust separator **300** may be positioned in front of the air outlet **317**, and centers of above the two positioned on the same axis in the lengthwise direction of the body. The centers of the air inlet **316** and the air outlet **317** may be positioned on the same axis with centers of the fan mounting portion **160** and the body outlet **140**.

Moreover, with embodiments disclosed herein, the body inlet **130**, the air inlet **316** of the dust separator **300**, the air outlet **317** of the dust separator **300**, the fan mounting portion **160**, and the body outlet **140** may be arranged in the lengthwise direction of the body **100**, in succession. Axes of these elements may form a same vertical plane. In other words, centers of these elements may form a same substantial straight line on a same plane.

The air flow may have no variation in left/right directions, as well as in up/down directions. In other words, the air flow may have a shortest path in the lengthwise direction of the body **100**, as well as in a heightwise direction of the body. Thus, the body inlet **130** and the body outlet **140** may be provided on a lower side of the body **100**.

Of course, a vertical direction air flow may be produced to separate the dust in the dust separator **300**. However, since such a vertical direction length is a length for separating the dust, excessive reduction of the length has a limitation. Accordingly, a vertical direction air flow path length in the body **100** may be minimized, rather than reducing the vertical direction air flow path length in the dust separator **300**.

Embodiment disclosed herein position the fan driving device **400** at a position exactly opposite to a related art position thereof to reduce a vertical direction air flow path in the fan mounting portion **160**. That is, the fan **410** may be positioned on a lower side, and the motor **420**, which drives the fan **410**, may be positioned on an upper side of the fan **410**. The fan **410** may be an axial flow fan.

Accordingly, different from the related art, by mounting the fan driving device **400** including the fan **410** and the motor **420** in an upside down position, the vertical direction air flow path may be minimized.

For an example, if a vertical position of the fan driving device **400** shown in FIG. **10** is inverted, the air introduced to the fan driving device **400** through the separator outlet **180** rises to an uppermost position of the fan driving device **400**. Then, the air moves down through an axis of the fan driving device **400** again, and is discharged from the body outlet **140**. Therefore, an air flow path corresponding to a height difference between the separator outlet **180** and the fan driving device **400** may be produced to cause higher flow path resistance.

Opposite to this, since the embodiment is able to make heights of the separator outlet **180** and the lower side (a position at which the air is introduced) of the fan **410** or the fan driving device **400** substantially the same, the vertical air flow passage in the body **100** may be minimized. The air discharged from the bottom of the dust separator **300** may be introduced to the fan mounting portion, horizontally.

Different from the related art, in embodiments disclosed herein, the air inlet to the fan driving device **400**, for example, an air inlet to the axial flow fan may be mounted to face the floor.

In embodiments disclosed herein, the dust separator **300** may include the filter device **320**. The air being discharged from the cyclone device **310** may be introduced to the filter device **320** vertically without changing a flow direction. That is, to pass through the filter, the flow direction does not change. Consequently, more effective filtering may be made, and flow resistance required for the filtering may be reduced. Along with this, by reducing the air flow resistance, noise may be reduced.

The dust introduced to the inside of the dust separator **300** may be discharged from the upper side of the dust separator **300** according to a nature of the dust in which a whirling direction thereof becomes larger as the dust rises more, and more specifically, in a tangential direction from the upper side of the dust separator **300**.

The tangential line may be formed in or at a more expanded shape in an outer side of a radial direction. The tangential line may form the dust discharge flow passage **315**, and the dust discharge flow passage **315** may discharge the dust in the frontward direction of the main body **100**.

Accordingly, the dust may be discharged in a direction opposite to a direction of air flow through the dust discharge flow passage **315** except the inside of the dust separator **300**. That is, the dust may be introduced from the dust separator **300** to the dust container **200** in the frontward direction and the tangential direction of the dust separator **300**.

As discussed above, embodiments disclosed herein are directed to a vacuum cleaner. Embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner which may solve problems of related art vacuum cleaner.

Embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner which enables easy separation of the dust container from the cleaner and easy cleaning of the same. Embodiments dis-

closed herein provide a vacuum cleaner having a dust container which is light and easy to fabricate for convenient use of the vacuum cleaner.

Embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner having a dust container and a dust separator (a cyclone unit or device) provided individually that reduce an effort required of the user due to unnecessary cleaning by taking into account a difference in frequencies of cleaning between the dust container and the dust separator. Embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner in which a horizontal flow distance and a vertical flow distance, through which air and dust flow, are reduced to reduce flow resistance to enhance efficiency and reduce noise.

Embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner in which a cyclone unit or device and a filter unit or filter are configured as a single assembly to facilitate coupling of the cyclone unit and the filter unit to, and separating from, the cleaner easy for convenience of use of the vacuum cleaner. Embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner which enables easy hold of a contamination level of the cyclone unit in the vacuum cleaner, as well as not to separate the cyclone unit from the cleaner, but to expose the cyclone unit to an outside of the cleaner even if the dust container is separated. With this structure, unnecessary cleaning of the cyclone unit and/or the filter unit is not required.

Embodiments disclosed herein provide a very simple dust container, and a vacuum cleaner, which is convenient to use, in which the dust container has a very simple inside shape, such that dust may be discharged by only turning the case upside down. Embodiments disclosed herein further provide a vacuum cleaner which enables easy hold or determination of a contamination of a filter in a filter unit or device.

Embodiments disclosed herein also provide a vacuum cleaner, in which a dust separator and a dust container are configured individually, such that the dust separator may be secured to the cleaner firmly with the dust container to make the vacuum cleaner easy to use.

Embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner that may include a body having a suction flow passage and a fan mounting portion to mount a fan driving unit or device thereto, a dust separator having a bottom in communication with the suction flow passage and the fan mounting portion, and a dust container having an upper side with a dust discharge portion in communication with the dust separator. The dust discharge portion may include a dust discharge flow passage formed to discharge dust in a tangential direction of the dust separator. The dust separator may have a portion of a bottom in communication with the suction flow passage and an other portion of the bottom in communication with the fan mounting portion.

The body may include a body inlet in communication with the suction flow passage to introduce air to an inside of the body, and a body outlet in communication with the fan mounting portion to discharge the air to an outside of the body. The body inlet and the body outlet may be on a same line with respect to a central axis of the body in a length or lengthwise direction of the body. That is, the body inlet and the body outlet may be provided on a same axis, to form a straight line on a plane, substantially.

Air may be introduced through the suction flow passage from outside of the body, horizontally. In such a case, the horizontal may be parallel to ground or a floor.

The air and dust may be separated from each other, as the air flows upward in the dust separator, and the air having the dust separated therefrom may be discharged downward vertically. The dust separated thus in the dust separator may be discharged from an upper side of the dust separator, horizontally. The air discharged from the bottom of the dust separator may be introduced to the fan mounting portion horizontally, and the air introduced to the fan mounting portion horizontally may be introduced to the fan driving unit or device upward vertically, and discharged from the fan driving unit, horizontally.

The dust separator may include a cylindrical unit or device mounted vertically, and a conical unit or device mounted in the cylindrical unit. The cylindrical unit may have a bottom with an air inlet and an air outlet provided thereto.

The air inlet may be provided in a front of the dust separator, and the air outlet may be provided in a center of the dust separator. The body inlet, the air inlet, the air outlet, the fan mounting portion, and the body outlet may be provided in succession in the length or lengthwise direction of the body.

The body inlet, the air inlet, the air outlet, and the fan mounting portion may have centers which form a same plane. That is, the centers may form a plane in a vertical direction. In other words, the centers may form a straight line on a plane.

The dust discharge portion may be provided to discharge the dust in a front or frontward direction of the body. That is, the dust may be discharged in a direction opposite to a direction of introduction of the air to the body.

The dust separator and the dust container may be mounted to a seating portion provided to or at an outside of the body. The seating portion may be provided in front of the fan mounting portion.

The dust container, the dust separator, and the fan mounting portion may be positioned in a length or lengthwise direction of the body, in succession. The dust separator and the dust container may be mounted to the body, individually. The dust separator and the dust container may be dismounted from the body, individually. Accordingly, a problem may be solved, where if a user intends to clean the dust container, the dust separator is not also cleaned unnecessarily. With this structure, a dust container may be embodied, which is light and easy to couple and decouple.

The dust container may be formed to surround the dust separator. The dust separator may be secured to the body as the dust container is mounted to the body. The dust container may have a curved-in portion to place or receive the dust separator therein.

The dust container may include a case and a cover that opens/closes the case. The cover may be coupled to the body. The cover may form an exterior appearance of the cleaner. Therefore, the cover may be referred to as a body cover.

The cover may be positioned on a top side of the dust separator, and the cover may have a transparent window to make an inside of the dust separator visible.

The vacuum cleaner may further include a filter unit or filter that filters the air being discharged from the dust separator. The filter unit may be positioned under the dust separator between the dust separator and the fan mounting portion. The filter unit may form a unitary assembly with the dust separator. The dust container may have an underside in contact with an upper side of the filter unit, and the unitary assembly may be secured to the body as the dust container is coupled to the body.

Embodiments disclosed herein further provide a vacuum cleaner, having a dust container, a dust separator, and a body with a fan mounting portion, that may include the dust container, the dust separator, and the fan mounting portion positioned in a length or lengthwise direction of the body in succession, such that air introduced from a front side of a bottom of the dust separator to the dust separator may be discharged from the bottom of a center of the dust separator after having dust separated from the air, and is introduced to

the fan mounting portion, and the dust may be introduced to the dust container from an upper side of the dust separator in a tangential direction of a front side of the dust separator.

The dust separator and the dust container may be provided individually, and mounted to the body in an order, and may be separated from the body in a reverse order. The body may include a suction flow passage provided in a lower side of the body, a body inlet in communication with the suction flow passage that introduces air to an inside of the body, and a body outlet in communication with the fan mounting portion that discharges the air to an outside of the body.

The dust separator may include a cylindrical unit or device mounted vertically, and a conical unit or device mounted in the cylindrical unit. The cylindrical unit may have a bottom with an air inlet and an air outlet provided thereto, and an upper side provided with a dust discharge portion.

The air inlet may be provided in a front side bottom of the dust separator to be in communication with the suction flow passage, and the air outlet may be provided in a center of the bottom of the dust separator to be in communication with the fan mounting portion. The body inlet, the air inlet, the air outlet, the fan mounting portion, and the body outlet may be provided in a length or lengthwise direction of the body, in succession. The body inlet, the air inlet, the air outlet, and the fan mounting portion may have centers which form the same plane.

The vacuum cleaner may further include an axial flow fan provided to the fan mounting portion, with an air inlet of the axial flow fan facing a floor. That is, an air inlet of a fan driving unit or device of a fan and a motor may face the floor.

Embodiments disclosed herein further provide a vacuum cleaner that may include a body including a fan mounting portion configured to receive a fan mounted thereto, a dust separator provided to or at one side of the fan mounting portion that draws air by a suction force of the fan to separate dust from the air by a cyclone principle, and a dust container provided to or at an outside of the dust separator to be separable from the dust separator to hold the dust separated at the dust separator.

The dust container and the dust separator may be mounted in directions different from each other with respect to the body. That is, a direction of mounting of the dust separator may be different from a direction of mounting of the dust container.

The dust container may be mounted to the body in a substantially horizontal direction. The dust separator may be mounted to the body in a substantially vertical direction. Therefore, the direction of mounting of the dust container to the body (or a direction of decoupling from the body) and the direction of mounting of the dust separator to the body (or a direction of decoupling from the body) may cross with each other. The dust separator may be positioned adjacent to the fan mounting portion, and the dust container may have a curved-in portion to position the dust separator therein.

The dust separator may be mounted vertically, and may have a bottom with an air inlet provided therein and an upper side with a dust discharge portion provided thereto to discharge the dust thus separated from the air. The dust container may have an upper side with a dust inlet provided thereto matched to the dust discharge portion in the dust separator.

The vacuum cleaner may further include a detachable body cover provided to or at top sides of the dust separator and the dust container. The body cover may cover the dust container. The body cover may be positioned on the top sides of, not only the dust container, but also the dust separator, and may form an exterior appearance of the body. Therefore, the dust container cover may be referred to as a body cover.

The dust separator may have a top side provided with a detachable dust separator cover. Accordingly, the dust separator and the dust container may be opened/closed individually with an individual dust separator cover and the body cover (the dust container cover).

The vacuum cleaner may further include a seating portion provided to or at one side of the fan mounting portion, and the dust separator and the dust container may be mounted to the seating portion. The seating portion may extend from a lower side of the fan mounting portion.

The seating portion may have a suction flow passage provided thereto to be in communication with the dust separator. The seating portion may have a recess portion in a shape in conformity with or corresponding to a bottom shape of the dust separator. As a portion of the dust separator is placed in the recess portion, preliminary coupling of the dust separator to the body may be made.

The vacuum cleaner may further include a filter unit or filter provided under the dust separator that filters fine dust from the air discharged from the dust separator. With this structure, the dust separator may be formed together with the filter unit or the dust separator and the filter unit may be individually formed.

The filter unit may include a filter frame, and a filter mounted in the filter frame. The filter frame may be configured to be opened/closed. A sponge type filter may be provided in the filter frame, to filter fine dust.

The filter frame may include an upper frame coupled to the dust separator, and a lower frame detachably coupled to the upper frame. However, positions between the frames may vary, such as a left side/right side position, besides the upside/lower side position. Accordingly, the filter frame may include a first frame and a second frame, which couple to each other to form an inside space.

The filter unit may include a first frame having an air inlet in communication with the air outlet in the dust separator, and a second frame in communication with the first frame and in communication with the fan mounting portion. The second frame may extend in left/right directions according to the separator outlet.

The filter frame may have a see-through portion provided thereto to make an inside of the filter frame visible without opening the filter frame.

The dust separator may have a dust discharge guide provided to or at an upper side of the dust separator to be in communication with the dust container. The dust discharge guide may be provided to or at an outside of the dust separator, for example, in a tangential direction of the dust separator.

The dust container may be seated on an upper side of the filter unit. Therefore, the bottom of the dust container may be in surface to surface contact to or with the upper side of the filter unit. With this structure, the dust container may couple to or decouple from the body while the bottom of the dust container slides on the upper side of the filter unit. Due to such surface to surface contact, the dust container may press down the dust separator, securing the dust container to the body more firmly to prevent the air or the dust from leaking.

For easy detachment from or attachment to the upper side of the filter unit, the bottom of the dust container and the upper side of the filter unit may have predetermined gradients formed thereon.

The filter unit may have an opening so that the filter is visible, and the opening may be sealed by the dust container. The seating portion may have a coupling portion that couples to the dust container.

The fan mounting portion may have an axial flow fan provided thereto, with an air inlet of the axial flow fan facing

a floor. Due to such a mounting position of the axial flow fan or the fan driving unit or device, a vertical direction of air flow may be minimized.

The dust separator may include a cylindrical unit or device mounted vertically, and a conical unit or device mounted in the cylindrical unit. The cylindrical unit may include a bottom provided with an air inlet, and an upper side provided with a dust discharging portion.

The air inlet may have a guide portion that guides suctioned air. The guide portion may guide the air being introduced to the guide portion to rise in a circumferential direction. The guide portion may also guide the air introduced thereto to rise in the circumferential direction.

The conical unit may have upper side openings in an upper side thereof, and a hollow portion at a center thereof. That is, the conical unit may be empty.

The upper side openings may include a plurality of slits, which may have lengths different from each other. That is, the slits provided on a lower side of the conical unit may have vertical lengths longer than the slits provided on an upper side of the conical unit.

The cylindrical unit may have a rectangular (a×b) cylindrical shape, with an outside diameter which becomes larger as the cylindrical unit extends to an upper side. That is, the cylindrical unit may be formed to diverge as the cylindrical unit extends to an upper side.

The dust separator and a portion of the dust container may be formed of a transparent material to make insides thereof visible, respectively. The dust separator may be formed to include, not only the cyclone unit, but also the filter unit. The cylindrical unit of the cyclone unit and the filter unit may be formed as a unitary body. That is, the cylindrical unit of the cyclone unit and the filter unit may be formed of the same material as a unitary body by one molding process.

The vacuum cleaner may be of a canister type vacuum cleaner.

Embodiments disclosed herein further provide a vacuum cleaner that may include a body, which may include a fan mounting portion configured to receive a fan mounted thereto, a dust separator provided to or at one side of the fan mounting portion in communication with the fan mounting portion, and a dust container having a curved-in portion to receive the dust separator therein. The dust container may be provided to or at an outside of the dust separator. The dust separator and one side of the dust container may be arranged adjacent to a partition wall of the fan mounting portion.

The vacuum cleaner may further include a seating portion formed to extend from one side of the fan mounting portion and from a lower portion of the fan mounting portion. The dust separator and the dust container may be mounted to the seating portion. The seating portion may be formed on an outside of the body.

Therefore, the fan mounting portion may be a predetermined space provided in the body, and the seating portion may be a predetermined space provided to or at the outside of the body. The seating portion may have a separator inlet and a separator outlet both in communication with the dust separator.

The dust container may be detachable from the body independent from the dust separator. That is, the dust container and the dust separator may be coupled to or decoupled from the body, individually.

The dust container may have a detachable body cover provided to or at one side of the fan mounting portion that opens/closes the dust container. The dust separator may have a detachable dust separator cover independent from the body cover. With this structure, the dust container and the dust separator may have individual spaces independent from each other and in communication with each other. That is, a space that holds the dust and a space that separates the dust may be spaces independent from each other. Accordingly, the space that holds the dust may be provided to or at an outside of the space that separates the dust, and the space that separates the dust may be also provided to or at an outside of the space for holding the dust.

Characteristics of any of the embodiments disclosed herein may be combined with any of the other embodiments as far as the characteristics are not contrary thereto.

Embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner which enables easy separation of the dust container from the cleaner, and easy cleaning of the same. Embodiments disclosed herein further provide a vacuum cleaner having a dust container which is light and easy to fabricate for convenient use of the vacuum cleaner.

Embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner having a dust container and a dust separator (a cyclone unit or device) provided individually to reduce an effort of a user from unnecessary cleaning by taking into account a difference in frequencies of cleaning between the dust container and the dust separator. Embodiments disclosed herein also provide a vacuum cleaner in which a horizontal flow distance and a vertical flow distance, through which air and dust flow, may be reduced to reduce flow resistance, enhancing efficiency and reducing noise.

Embodiments disclosed herein further provide a vacuum cleaner in which a cyclone unit or device and a filter unit or filter may be configured as a single assembly to couple the cyclone unit and the filter unit to, and separate from the cleaner easily, making the vacuum cleaner conveniently to use.

Additionally, embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner which enables easy assessing of a contamination level of the cyclone unit or device in the vacuum cleaner, preventing unnecessary separating of the cyclone unit from the cleaner, by exposing the cyclone unit to an outside of the cleaner, even if the dust container is separated. With this structure, unnecessary cleaning of the cyclone unit and/or the filter unit is not required.

Embodiments disclosed herein provide a very simple dust container. That is, embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner which is convenient to use, in which the dust container may have a very simple inside shape so as to discharge dust only by turning an inside out of the case. Embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner which enables easy assessment of contamination of a filter.

Embodiments disclosed herein provide a vacuum cleaner in which a dust separator and a dust container may be configured individually, such that the dust separator may be secured to the cleaner firmly with the dust container to make the vacuum cleaner easy to use.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made without departing from the spirit or scope of this application. Thus, it is intended that embodiments cover modifications and variations provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

Any reference in this specification to "one embodiment," "an embodiment," "example embodiment," etc., means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the invention. The appearances of such phrases in various places in the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. Further, when a particular feature, structure, or characteristic is described in

connection with any embodiment, it is submitted that it is within the purview of one skilled in the art to effect such feature, structure, or characteristic in connection with other ones of the embodiments.

Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that will fall within the spirit and scope of the principles of this disclosure. More particularly, various variations and modifications are possible in the component parts and/or arrangements of the subject combination arrangement within the scope of the disclosure, the drawings and the appended claims. In addition to variations and modifications in the component parts and/or arrangements, alternative uses will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. A vacuum cleaner, comprising:

a main body having a suction flow passage positioned in a lower portion thereof, and a main body inlet in communication with the suction flow passage, the main body comprising a fan mounting portion configured to receive a fan and fan drive assembly mounted thereto;

a dust container having a dust inlet; and

a dust separator configured to separate dust from air by a cyclone principle and having a lower side in communication with the suction flow passage, the dust separator having a dust discharge portion at an upper side thereof in communication with the dust inlet, wherein air passes into the main body inlet in a substantially horizontal direction and air is discharged through a main body outlet in a substantially horizontal direction, wherein the fan draws air through the dust separator, wherein the air and the dust are separated from each other as the air flows upward in the dust separator from the suction flow passage, wherein the air having the dust separated therefrom is discharged downward vertically, wherein the dust separated in the dust separator is discharged from an upper side of the dust separator in a substantially tangential direction, and wherein the air discharged from the lower side of the dust separator is introduced to the fan mounting portion in a substantially horizontal direction, and the air introduced to the fan mounting portion is introduced to the fan drive assembly in a substantially vertical direction and discharged from the fan drive assembly in a substantially horizontal direction.

2. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the main body inlet and the main body outlet are on a same line with respect to a central longitudinal axis of the main body.

3. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the dust separator and the dust container are mounted to the main body individually and separated from the main body individually.

4. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the dust separator is configured to be positioned on the main body and the dust container is configured to hold the dust separated at the dust separator, wherein the dust container, the dust separator, and the fan mounting portion are positioned in succession in a lengthwise direction of the main body, wherein air introduced from a front side of a bottom of the dust separator to the dust separator is discharged from a bottom of a center of the dust separator after having dust separated from the air, and is then introduced to the fan mounting portion, and wherein the dust is introduced to the dust container from an upper side of the dust separator in a substantially tangential direction of the dust separator and in a frontward direction of the main body.

5. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **4**, wherein the dust separator includes:

a cylindrical device mounted vertically; and

a conical device mounted in the cylindrical device, wherein the cylindrical device includes an air inlet and an air outlet provided in a lower side thereof.

6. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **4**, wherein the dust separator and the dust container are mounted to a seating portion provided at an outside of the main body.

7. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **6**, wherein the seating portion is provided at a front of the fan mounting portion.

8. The vacuum, cleaner as claimed in claim **4**, wherein the dust separator and the dust container are mounted to the main body individually and separated from the main body individually.

9. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **8**, wherein the dust container surrounds at least a portion of the dust separator.

10. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **9**, wherein the dust separator is secured to the main body when the dust container is mounted to the main body.

11. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **4**, wherein the dust separator is provided adjacent to at least one outer surface of the dust container, and wherein the dust container is detachable from the main body independently from the dust separator.

12. A vacuum cleaner, comprising:

a main body having a suction flow passage positioned in a lower portion thereof, and a main body inlet in communication with the suction flow passage, the main body comprising a fan mounting portion configured to receive a fan and fan drive assembly mounted thereto;

a dust container having a dust inlet; and

a dust separator configured to separate dust from air by a cyclone principle and having a lower side in communication with the suction flow passage, the dust separator having a dust discharge portion at an upper side thereof in communication with the dust inlet, wherein air passes into the main body inlet in a substantially horizontal direction and air is discharged through a main body outlet in a substantially horizontal direction, wherein the fan draws air through the dust separator, and wherein the dust separator includes:

a cylindrical device mounted vertically; and

a conical device mounted in the cylindrical device, wherein the cylindrical device includes an air inlet and an air outlet provided in a lower side thereof.

13. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **12**, wherein the air inlet is provided at a front of the dust separator, and the air outlet is provided at a center of the dust separator.

14. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **13**, wherein the main body inlet, the air inlet, the air outlet, the fan mounting portion, and the main body outlet are provided in succession in a lengthwise direction of the main body.

15. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **14**, wherein the main body inlet, the air inlet, the air outlet, and the fan mounting portion have centers in a same vertical plane.

16. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **12**, wherein the dust discharge portion discharges the dust in a forward direction of the main body and in a tangential direction of the cylindrical device.

17. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim **12**, wherein the dust separator and the dust container are mounted to a seating portion provided at an outside of the main body.

18. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 17, wherein the seating portion is provided at a front of the fan mounting portion.

19. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 12, further comprising a filter device that filters the air discharged from the dust separator.

20. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 19, wherein the filter device is positioned under the dust separator between the dust separator and the fan mounting portion.

21. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 12, wherein the dust separator is provided adjacent to at least one outer surface of the dust container, and wherein the dust container is detachable from the main body independently from the dust separator.

22. A vacuum cleaner, comprising:

a main body having a suction flow passage positioned in a lower portion thereof, and a main body inlet in communication with the suction flow passage;

a dust container having a dust inlet; and

a dust separator configured to separate dust from air by a cyclone principle and having a lower side in communication with the suction flow passage, the dust separator having a dust discharge portion at an upper side thereof in communication with the dust inlet, wherein air passes into the main body inlet in a substantially horizontal direction and air is discharged through a main body outlet in a substantially horizontal direction, wherein the dust separator and the dust container are mounted to the main body individually and separated from the main body individually, and wherein the dust container surrounds at least a portion of the dust separator.

23. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 22, wherein the dust separator is secured to the main body when the dust container is mounted to the main body.

24. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 23, wherein the dust container includes a case and a cover that opens and closes the case, and wherein the cover is configured to be coupled to the main body.

25. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 24, wherein the cover is positioned on a top side of the dust separator, and wherein the cover has a transparent window through which an inside of the dust separator is visible.

26. A vacuum cleaner, comprising:

a main body having a suction flow passage positioned in a lower portion thereof, and a main body inlet in communication with the suction flow passage, the main body comprising a fan mounting portion configured to receive a fan and fan drive assembly mounted thereto;

a dust container having a dust inlet;

a dust separator configured to separate dust from air by a cyclone principle and having a lower side in communication with the suction flow passage, the dust separator having a dust discharge portion at an upper side thereof in communication with the dust inlet, wherein air passes into the main body inlet in a substantially horizontal direction and air is discharged through a main body outlet in a substantially horizontal direction; and

a filter device that filters the air discharged from the dust separator, wherein the fan draws air through the dust separator, wherein the filter device is positioned under the dust separator between the dust separator and the fan mounting portion, and wherein the filter device forms a unitary assembly with the dust separator.

27. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 26, wherein a bottom of the dust container is in contact with an upper side of the filter device, and wherein the unitary assembly is secured to the main body as the dust container is coupled to the main body.

* * * * *